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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 47

Poetry.

CORN SONG.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Heap high the farmer's wintry board!
Heap high the golden corn!
No richer gift has autumn poured
From out her lavish horn!

Let other lands exulting, glean,
The apple from the pine,
The orange from its glossy green,
The cluster from the vine.

We better love the hardy gift
Our rugged vales bestow,
To cheer us when the storm shall drift
Our harvest fields with snow.

Thro' the vales of grass, and meads of flowers,
Our ploughs their furrows made,
While on the hills the sun and showers
Of changeful April played.

We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain,
Beneath the sun of May,
And frightened from our sprouting grain
The robber crows away.

All thro' the long bright days of June,
Its leaves grew bright and fair,
And waved in hot midsummer noon,
Its soft and yellow hair.

And now with Autumn's moonlit eyes,
Its harvest time has come.
We pluck away its frosted leaves,
And bear the treasure home.

There, richer than the fabled gifts,
Apollo showered of old,
Fair hands the brokon grain shall sift,
And knead its meal of gold.

Let vapid idlers loll in silk.
Around the costly board;
Give us the bowl of samp and milk,
By homespun beauty poured.

Then shame on all the proud and vain,
Whose folly laughs to scorn
The blessings of our hardy grain,
Our wealth of golden corn.

Let earth withhold her goodly root,
Let mildew blight the rye,
Give to the worm the orchard's fruit,
The wheat fields to the fly.

But let the good old crop adorn
The hills our fathers trod;
Still let us for his golden corn
Send up our thanks to God.

THE LATE GENERAL BAKER—ALMOST A PROPHECY.

When the late lamented Gen. E. D. Baker was in Congress, in a debate in Committee of the Whole, he was assailed as a *foreigner* by Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, a furious Democratic partisan. Below is the reply which he made at the time, in which he seems to have foreshadowed the present unhappy conflict in which the country is engaged, as well as his own brave death in defence of his country and her Constitution and flag. The extract will be read with interest by many of his friends and admirers:

I beg leave to trouble the committee once more, since the course of the debate seems to be somewhat personal, although not altogether so; but whatever of a personal nature there may be, I trust I shall not be frightened from my temper or propriety. I do not see what the birth-place of an individual so humble as myself can possibly have to do with California; and perhaps I ought to be obliged to the gentleman for dignifying me, by connecting my name for a moment with such a controversy.—But no man feels altogether satisfied to have his position studiously misrepresented; and I appeal to the candor of the gentleman, with whom my associations have hitherto been agreeable, if not friendly, to inform me what my ancestors up to father Adam, have to do with the admission of California into this Union.—Whether they came from Great Britain or anywhere else, it can make but little difference so far as this question is concerned. But while I acknowledge the grace and magnanimity with which my colleague (Harris) has spoken for me, I desire to say, also, for myself, if any gentleman on this floor, directly or indirectly, means to impute to me that, because my first breath may have been drawn in a foreign land; and because my eyes first opened to the light of another sky, that I am not in mind, heart, feelings, purposes, and intentions, as true to the land of my childhood, and the land of my choice, as the man who dares impugn me, he says what is from the beginning untrue in word, and act, and deed—that which is utterly and entirely untrue. Sir, I have proved it, as my colleague has said, I have bared my bosom to the battle on the Northwestern frontier in my youth and on the Southwestern frontier in my manhood. I have earned somewhat of the good will of my country. In the councils of my State for a period of ten consecutive years, and in her service here, my constituents have confided in my devotion to their interests and my attachment to the Union. I have only to say that, if the time should come when disunion should rule the hour, and discord is to reign supreme, I shall again be ready to give the best blood in my veins to my country's cause. I shall be prepared to meet all antagonists, with lance in rest, to do battle in every land in defence of the Constitution of my country, which I have sworn to support, to the last extremity, against Disunionists and all its enemies, whether of the South or the North—to meet them everywhere, at all times, with speech or hand, with word or blow, until thought or being shall be mine no longer.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S reply to the Committee of the Philadelphia Councils, who presented the magnificent sword prepared for him in that city, is considered to "mean business." He said:

"I ask you, Sir, to give my warmest and deepest thanks to the honorable body you represent for this entirely unmerited compliment. I could thank you better if I thought I deserved it, but I do not feel that I do. Nothing that I have yet accomplished would warrant this high compliment. It is for the future to determine whether I shall realize the expectations and hopes that have been conferred upon me. I trust and feel that the day is not far distant when I shall return to the place dearest of all others to me, there to spend the balance of my life among the people from whom I have received this beautiful gift. The war cannot last long. It may be desperate. I ask in the future, forbearance, patience, and confidence. With these we can accomplish all: and while I know that in the great drama which may have our heart's blood, Pennsylvania will not play the least, I trust that, on the other hand, she will play the highest and noblest part.

"I again thank you, and ask you to convey to the councils my most sincere thanks for the sword. Say to them that it will be my ambition to deserve it hereafter. I know I do not now."

The General's speech was received with great approbation. His words "the war cannot last long—it may be desperate," are welcomed everywhere, and are indicative of vigorous and decisive work.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Complete Success of the Expedition.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15, via Baltimore.—The steamer Bienville has just arrived at Old Point from the great expedition. She left Port Royal on Sunday morning and brings cheering intelligence. She proceeds at once to New York, where she will be due tomorrow evening.

Captain Steedman, however, left her at this place, and proceeds direct to Washington with despatches and trophies of victory—two brass cannon and rebel flags.

He reports the gale encountered by the fleet to have been very severe. The steamers Union and Osceola went ashore and were lost, as previously reported.

The steamer Governor foundered at sea, but the Isaac T. Smith succeeded in saving all her crew, with the exception of a few marines.

The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th inst. On Tuesday the smaller gunboats sounded and buoyed out the channel, under a fire from the forts, which did no damage.

On Wednesday the weather prevented active operations, but on Thursday morning, the 7th inst., men-of-war and gunboats advanced to the attack.

The action commenced at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was hotly carried on upon both sides, and lasted four hours, at the end of which time the rebels were compelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works, and beat a hasty retreat.

Our loss was only eight men and only one officer, the Chief Engineer of the Mohican.—About twenty men were wounded.

The rebel loss is unknown. Fifty-two bodies were found by our men and buried. All their wounded, except two, were carried off.

Two forts were captured—Fort Walker, on Hilton Head, mounting 23 guns, and Fort Beauregard, on Bay Point, mounting 19 guns. The guns were of heavy calibre. They were both new and splendid earthworks of great strength, constructed in the highest style of military science, and pronounced by our engineers as impregnable against any assault by land forces.

The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect rout. They left everything—arms, equipments of all kinds, even to the officers' swords and commissions. All the letters and papers, both public and private, order books and documents of all kinds were left in their flight, and fell into our hands, affording our officers much valuable information.

Among the papers was a telegram from Jeff. Davis to the commander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the the fleet and that he knew their destination to be 'Port Royal.'

[Query? Who was the traitor?]

The whole surrounding country was seized with a perfect panic. The day after the fight the Seneca and two other gunboats, under the command of Lieutenant Ammen, proceeded up to Beaufort, and found but one man in the town, and he was drunk.

All the plantations up the river seemed to be deserted except by the negroes, who were seen in great numbers, and who, as the boats passed, came down to the shore with their bundles in their hands, as if expecting to be taken off.

All the letters in the Beaufort Post Office were seized.

After the capture of the Forts the whole army, about 15,000 strong, were safely landed and established on the sacred soil of South Carolina.

The forts were but little injured, but the rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells.

The force of the enemy, as ascertained by their papers, was from 3,000 to 4,000 men, under General Drayton, of South Carolina.

Our victory is complete, the enemy leaving everything but their lives which they saved by running.

J. S. Bradford, of the Coast Survey, bearer of despatches, and Lieutenant R. H. Wyman, commanding the Pawnee, also arrived in the Bienville and take the boat to-night for Baltimore.

The boats from the Wabash were the first to land after the fight, and Capt. John Rodgers was the first man on shore.

The boats returned loaded with valuable trophies of all kinds. One of our officers found an elegant cavalry sword with a solid silver scabbard.

Swords, pistols, &c., were scattered about in every direction, and in any quantity. But four prisoners were found, two of them being wounded.

All hands connected with the fleet are represented as acting in the most gallant manner.

The Reporters, who accompanied the expedition, return to New York in the Bienville with full details.

A flag of truce was sent to Norfolk yesterday, but it is understood to have brought no additional tidings.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—From an officer who came up in the Old Point boat this morning, we gather the following additional particulars:

None of our vessels were sunk.

The U. S. Steamer Pawnee lost six killed and two wounded. This vessel suffered more injury than any other of the fleet, but was not disabled. A round shot went through the ward room and damaged the Second Lieutenants room.

The Frigate Wabash had her mainmast "badly wounded," as her sailors say, with a round shot.

The steamer Pocahontas had but one man injured.

The Chief Engineer of the gunboat Mohican was killed, and an assistant engineer was badly wounded, but his name could not be ascertained.

When our troops took possession of the forts, they found the rebel flag flying at Hilton Head. The rebels had mined the works and fixed the halyards of the flag so that when the flag was hauled down by our troops the mine would be sprung. But in this the rebels were disappointed. The halyards sprung a mine in the house used by the officers, but it did very little damage, and hurt no one. The magazine did not explode.

In addition to what has been mentioned as found in the forts, the rebels left behind the contents of their magazine, including a large amount of powder, with large quantities of English ammunition and projectiles.

Notwithstanding the heavy calibre of the guns in the rebel forts, and their abundant supply of ammunition, as the subsequent discoveries proved, not a single vessel of our fleet was either sunk or burnt, and none were seriously injured or even disabled.

General Sherman has hundreds, perhaps thousands, of negro laborers at his command to work on the new entrenchments.

A terrible panic prevails at Savannah, and it is believed that the capture of that city could be easily effected.

The gun boat Pawnee, which rendered efficient service in the fight, suffered more severely than any of the war vessels engaged, and yet she was not disabled in the slightest degree. A round shot went through her ward room, and another ball damaged the second lieutenant's room, causing some havoc among the furniture, but doing the ship no material damage. This ship lost six killed and two others of her gallant fellows were wounded.

Your correspondent regrets that he is unable to furnish the names of the killed and wounded.

The flag ship Wabash escaped with the injury to the main mast by a round shot.

The Pocahontas had but one man injured.

The chief engineer of the Mohican was killed, and an assistant engineer of the Pocahontas reported badly injured if not killed.

The rebels set a trap, but it missed fire.—When our brave fellows landed to take possession of the forts, they found the rebel flag at the fort on Hilton Head still flying, and just as one of our men pulled at the halyards to draw down the traitorous banner an explosion took place in the house just vacated by the rebel officers, but doing little damage and injuring no one.

It was found, on examination, that the rebels had, before evacuating the place, arranged what they thought would prove a deadly trap to the victors. Mines had been laid and matches so arranged that when the halyards of the flag should be drawn down the mines would be sprung, firing the magazine and blow up the whole work and involve the victors in a common ruin.

But it did not go off, and soon the brave old flag, the stars and stripes, waved in triumph from the rebel flag staff.

The magazines were found to contain large quantities of powder, and a vast quantity of ammunition, shot and shell and various descriptions of projectiles, the latter chiefly of English manufacture.

The Susquehannah had three men wounded. The list of casualities, as before stated, gives only eight killed and some twenty wounded, only a small portion of whom were considered seriously or dangerously hurt. All the wounded were doing well, and a great part would be sent home in a few days.

The town of Beaufort was entirely deserted except by the negroes. The troops had not occupied it when the steamer left, being better engaged in strengthening their position.

ANOTHER REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The *Tribune's* special report from Fortress Monroe says that on Thursday morning the entire fleet formed into two grand lines for the fight. The steamer Bienville flanked the movement, which was in a circle, first delivering broadsides into Fort Beauregard on the northwest, and as the fleet came round, raking Fort Walker on the southwest. Both forts responded vigorously.

The Pawnee and Mohican, having for the time being got aground, were considerably damaged.

The bombardment lasted between four and five hours, when the rebel flag on Fort Walker came down. The rebel loss is supposed to be 200. Gen. Drayton commanded at Fort Walker, and Col. Elliott at Fort Beauregard.

The rebels retired across Scull Creek to a village twenty five miles in the interior, where it is supposed they intend to make a stand.

The negroes had already begun to pillage and destroy Beaufort, the white population having fled to Charleston, by small steamers, through the inland route.

It is understood that General Sherman will improve the defences of his position before making any forward movement.

In the forts was a large supply of ammunition and stores of the best description.

Commodore Dupont will immediately survey the harbor, place buoys and erect lights; and the position will be made a permanent base of operations.

Every one entered into the fight with the determination that the forts should be silenced, though it should cost the entire fleet.

The fleet stood between 800 and 1,000 feet off the forts, and used five second fuses, and poured shells into them at the rate of 2,000 per hour. Not a single shell sent by the rebels burst in a ship.

The Wabash was struck several times, as was most of the fleet, but every ship was in a fighting position when the rebels took to their heels. The surgeon of Fort Walker was killed.

At Charleston the next day thirteen minute guns were fired, indicative of the burial of a Brigadier.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

THE FLEET IN A STORM.

The following are the official despatches to the Navy Department:—

FLAG-SHIP WABASH OFF HILTON, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Nov. 8, 1861.

SIR:—The Government having determined to seize and occupy one or more important points upon the Southern coast, where our squadrons might find shelter, possess a depot, and afford protection to loyal citizens, committed to my discretion the selection from among those places which were thought most available and desirable for these purposes.

After mature deliberation, aided by the professional knowledge and great intelligence of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Fox, and upon taking into consideration the magnitude to which the joint naval and military expedition had been extended, to which you have called my attention, I came to the conclusion that the original intentions of the Department, if first carried out, would fall short of the expectations of the country, and of the capabilities of the expedition. Port Royal, I thought, would meet both in a high degree. I therefore submitted to Brigadier-General SHERMAN, commanding the military part of the expedition, this modification of our earlier matured plans and had the satisfaction to receive his full concurrence, though he and the commanders of the brigades very justly laid great stress on the necessity, if possible, of getting this frigate into the harbor of Port Royal.

On Tuesday, the 29th of October, the fleet under my command left Hampton Roads, and, with the army transports, numbered fifty vessels. On the day previous I had despatched the coal vessels, twenty-five in all, under the convoy of the *Vandalia*, Commander HAGGERTY, to rendezvous off Savannah, not wishing to give the true point.—The weather had been unsettled in Hampton Roads, though it promised well when we sailed; but off Hatteras it blew hard. Some of the ships got into the breakers, and two struck, but without injury.

On Friday, the 1st of November, the rough weather soon increased to a gale, and we had to encounter one of great violance from the southeast, a portion of which approached to a hurricane. The fleet was utterly dispersed, and on Saturday morning one sail only was in sight from the deck of the *Wabash*.

On the following day the weather moderated, and the steamers and ships began to re-appear.

Sealed orders, not to be opened, except in case of separation, were furnished to all the men-of-war by myself, and to the transports by General SHERMAN. As the vessels rejoined, reports came in of disasters. I expected to hear of many, but when the severity of the gale and the character of the vessels are considered, we have only cause for great thankfulness.

In reference to the men-of-war, the *Isaac Smith*, a most efficient and well-armed vessel for the class purchased, but not intended to encounter such a sea and wind, had to throw her formidable battery overboard to keep from foundering, but being thus relieved, Lieutenant-Commanding NICHOLSON was enabled to go to the assistance of the chartered steamer *Governor*, then in a very dangerous condition, and on board of which were one fine battalion of marines, under Major REYNOLDS. They were finally rescued by Captain KINGOLD, in the *Sabine*, under difficult circumstances; soon after which, the *Governor* went down. I believe seven of the marines were drowned by their own imprudence. Lieutenant-Commanding NICHOLSON'S conduct in the *Isaac Smith* has met with my warm commendation.

The *Peerless*, transport, in a sinking condition, was met by the *Mohican*, Commander GORDON.—All the people on board, twenty-six in number, were saved under very peculiar circumstances, in which service Lieut. H. W. MILLER was very favorably noticed by his commander.

On passing Charleston, I sent in the *Seneca*, Lieut. Commanding AMMEN, to direct Captain LARDNER to join me with the Steamer *Susquehanna* off Port Royal without delay.

On Monday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, I anchored off the bar with some twenty-five vessels in company, with many more heaving in sight. The Department is aware that all the aids to navigation had been removed, and the bar lies ten miles seaward, with no features on the shore line with sufficient prominence to make any bearings reliable. But to the skill of Commander DAVIS, the Flag Captain and Mr. BOUTELLE, the able assistant of the Coast Survey, in charge of the steamer *Vixen*, the channel was immediately found, sounded out and buoyed.

By three o'clock I received assurance from Capt. DAVIS that I could send forward the lighter transports (those under 18 feet), with all the gunboats, which was immediately done, and before dark they were securely anchored in the Roadstead of Port Royal, S. C.

The gun-boats almost immediately opened their batteres upon two or three Rebel steamers, under Commodore TATNALL, instantly chasing him under shelter of the batteries. In the morning Commander JOHN RODGERS, of the U. S. steamer *Flag*, temporarily on board this ship, and acting on my staff, accompanied Brigadier-General WRIGHT in the gun-boat *Ottawa*, Lieutenant-Commanding STEVENS, and supported by the *Seneca*, Lieutenant-Commanding NICHOLSON, made a reconnoisance in force, and drew the fire of the batteries on Hilton Head and Bay Point sufficiently to show that the fortifications were works of strength, and scientifically constructed.

In the evening of Monday, Captain DAVIS and Mr. BOUTELLE reported the water deep enough for the *Wabash* to venture up.

The responsibility of hazarding so noble a frigate was not a light one over a prolonged bar of over two miles. There was about a foot or two of water to spare, and the fall and rise of the tide is such that if she grounded she would have sustained injury from straining, if not total loss. Too much, however, was at stake to hesitate, and the result was entirely successful.

On the morning of Tuesday, the *Wabash* crossed the bar, followed closely by the *Susquehanna*, the *Atlantic*, the *Vanderbilt* and other transports of deep draught, and on running through, that portion of the fleet already in, the safe passage of this great ship over the bar was hailed by gratifying cheers from crowded vessels. We anchored, and immediately commenced preparing the ship for action, but the delay of planting buoys, particularly on Fishing Rip a dangerous shoal we had to avoid, rendered the hour late before it was possible to move with the attacking squadron. In our anxiety to get the outline of the forts before dark, we stood in near the shoal, and the ship grounded. By the time she was taken off it was too late to proceed, and I made signals for the squadron to anchor out of gun-shot from the enemy.

To day the wind blows a gale from the southward and westward, and the attack is unavoidably postponed.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT.

Flag Officer commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

FLAG SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Nov. 8 1861.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that yesterday I attacked the enemy's batteries on Bay Point and Hilton Head, Forts Beauregard and Walker, and succeeded in silencing them, after an engagement of four hour's duration, and driving away the squadron of Rebel steamers under Commodore TATNALL.

The reconnoisance of yesterday made us acquainted with the superiority of Fort Walker, and to that I directed my special efforts, engaging it, at first, at a distance of eight hundred, and afterwards six hundred yards; but the plan of attack brought the squadron sufficiently near Fort Beauregard to receive its fire, and the ships were frequently fighting the batteries on both sides at the same time.

The action was begun on my part at twenty-six minutes after nine o'clock, and at half-past two the American ensign was hoisted on the flag-staff of Fort Walker, and this morning at sunrise on Fort Beauregard.

The defeat of the enemy terminated in their utter rout and confusion. Their quarters and encampments were abandoned without any attempt on their part to carry away either public or private property. The ground over which they fled was strewn with arms of private soldiers, and the officers retired in too much haste to submit to the encumberance of their swords. Landing my marines and a company of seamen I took possession of the deserted ground, and held the Forts on Hilton Head, until the arrival of General SHERMAN, to whom I had the honor to transfer its occupation.

We have captured forty-three pieces of cannon, most of them of the heaviest calibre and of the most improved description.

The bearer of these despatches will have the honor to carry with him the captured flags and the two small brass pieces lately belonging to the State of South Carolina, which we send home as suitable trophies to the success of the Navy.

I enclose a copy of the General Order which is to be read to the fleet to-morrow morning at muster.

A detailed account of this battle will be submitted hereafter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT,

Flag Officer, Commanding the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

P S. The bearer of despatches will also carry with him the first American ensign raised upon the soil of South Carolina since the rebellion broke out.

S. F D.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy Washington.

GENERAL ORDERS NO 2.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL BAY, Nov 8, 1861.

It is the grateful duty of the Commander-in-Chief to make a public acknowledgement of his entire commendation of the coolness discipline, skill and gallantry displayed by the officers and men under his command in the capture of the batteries on Hilton Head and Bay Point, after an action of four hours' duration.

The Flag officer fully sympathizes with the officers and men of his squadron in the satisfaction they manifested at seeing the ensign of the Union flying once more in the State of South Carolina, which has been the chief promoter of the wicked and unprovoked rebellion they have been called upon to suppress

(Signed) S. F DUPONT, Flag Officer,

Commanding S Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

KILLED AND WOUNDED—OFFICIAL LIST.

FLAG SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S C, Nov. 8th, 1861.

SIR:—I have the painful duty to report the following casualities in the action of yesterday in the capture of the batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Point:

Flag Ship Wabash.—Killed 1—Thomas Jackson, coxwain and captain of a gun. Slightly wounded, 2—Alfred Hornsby and Wm. Wall, seamen.

Susquehanna—Killed 2—John P. Clark, ordinary seamen; Wm. Price, second coal heaver. Wounded severely, 1—Saml. F. Smart, first-class boy. Wounded slightly, 2—Patrick Dwyn, O. S; Samuel Holbrox, 2 gunner.

Pawnee—Killed, 2—John Kelly, O. S; William Fitxbugh first-class boy. Wounded slightly, 3—Alfred Washburn, masters mate; Jacob Hause, O. S; Patrick Quinn O. S.

Mohican—Killed, 1—John A. Whittemore, third assistant engineer. Wounded seriously, 2—W. Thompson, Isaac Seyburn, acting masters; Sherman Bascom, O. S. Wounded slightly, 4—Maryland Cuthbers, John O. Pitman, master's mate; S. W. Townsend O. S; Chas Brown.

Bienville—Killed, 2—Patrick McGuigan, Alexander Chambers. Wounded slightly, 3—Peter Murphy, Alex Fivey, Wm. Gilchrist.

Seminole—A few were slightly wounded. Names not yet reported.

RECAPITULATION.

Total killed.	8
Total wounded severely.	6
Total wounded slightly.	17
Total killed and wounded.	31

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. DUPONT,

Flag officer Southern Blockading Squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

THE CAPTURE OF BEAUFORT

FLAG SHIP WABASH, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, Nov. 9. 1861.

SIR—Since writing my official despatch, I have sent the gun-boats to take possession of Beaufort, to protect the inhabitants; but I regret to say they have fled, and the town is abandoned to the negroes, who are reported to me as being in a lawless condition.

The light vessels which I hoped to save were destroyed in the destruction of the forts by the Rebels. The Post Offices were visited, and a number of documents, letters, &c. obtained.

I have covered Scull Creek, at the mouth of Broad river, and have cut off the communication between Charleston and Savannah.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer,

Commanding S. A Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy, at Washington.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

The following is an extract from a private letter from one of the officers engaged in the bombardment.

"I am sure our success will rejoice your heart. It has been complete, and terror runs over the whole country. The negroes are wild, and plundering their masters' houses.—The whites have been driving the negroes away by force, and shooting them down, but they still come down to the gun-boats.

The moment General Drayton took to his horse in the panic of the 7th, his two hundred servants took to the *Wabash*. This is worthy of notice, as putting down the romance that the slaves were ready to fight for their masters. They surrounded Captain Ammen in crowds, at Beaufort, one of them calling out, in the joy of his heart:—I didn't think you could do it, massa!"

OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF GEN. SHERMAN,

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION CORPS, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 8.

To the Adjutant Gen. U. S. A., Washington:

SIR—I have the honor to report that the force under my command embarked at Annapolis, Md., on the 21st of October, and arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., on the 22d. In consequence of the delay in the arrival of some of our transports, and the unfavorable state of the weather, the fleet was unable to set out for the Southern coast until the 29th, when under the convoy of a Naval Squadron under Commodore Dupont, and after the most mature consideration of the objects of the expedition, by that officer and myself, it was agreed to first reduce any works that might be found at Port Royal, South Carolina, and thus open the finest harbor on the coast that exists south of Hatteras.

It was calculated to reach Port Royal in five days at most, but in consequence of adverse winds and a perilous storm on the day and night of the 1st of November, the fleet arrived at Port Royal, but not until the 4th, and then but in part, for it had been almost entirely dispersed by the gale, and the vessels have been straggling in up to this date. The transport steamers *Union Belvidere*, *Osceola* and *Peerless* have not arrived. Two of them

are known to be lost, and it is probable all are. It is gratifying, however, to say that none of the troop transports connected with the land forces were lost, though the *Winfield Scott* had to sacrifice her whole cargo, and the *Roanoke* a portion of her cargo, to save the lives of the regiments on board. The former will be unable to again put to sea.—The vessels connected with the naval portion of the fleet have also suffered much, and some have been lost.

After a careful reconnoisance of Port Royal Bay it was ascertained that the rebels had three field works, of remarkable strength, strongly garrisoned, and covered by a fleet of three gun-boats, under Capt. Tantmall, late of the U. S. Navy, besides strong land forces, which were concentrating from Charleston and Savannah. The troops of the Rebels were afterwards ascertained to have been commanded by Gen. Drayton. One of the forts, and probably the strongest, was situated on Hilton Head, and the other two on Phillipis' Island. It was deemed proper to first reduce the fort on Hilton Head, though to do this a greater or less fire might have to be met from the batteries at Bay Point at the same time.

Our original design of a co-operation of the land forces in this attack, had to be set aside in consequence of the loss during the voyage of a great portion of our means of disembarkment, together with the fact that the only point where the troops should have been landed, was from five to six miles (measuring around the intervening shoal) from the anchoring place of our transports, altogether too great a distance for successful debarkation with our limited means.

I was therefore agreed that the place should be reduced by the Naval force alone. In consequence of the shattered condition of the fleet, and the delay in the arrival of vessels that were indispensible for the attack, it had to be postponed until the 7th inst.

It was a mere spectator of the combat, and it is not my province to render any report of this action, but I deem it an inperative duty to say that the firing and manœvering of our fleet against that of the Rebels and their formidable land batteries was a masterpiece of activity and professional skill that must have elicited the applause of the Rebels themselves as a tactical operation.

I think that too much praise cannot be awarded to the science and skill exhibited by the Flag Officer of the Naval Squadron and the officers connected with his ships. I deem the performance a masterly one, and ought to have been seen to be fully appreciated.

After the works were reduced, I took possession of them with the land forces. The beautifully constructed work on Hilton Head was severely crippled and many of the guns dismounted. Much slaughter had evidently been made there, many bodies having been buried in the Fort, and some twenty or thirty were found, some half a mile distant. The island for many miles was found to be strewed with arms and accoutrements, and the baggage of the Rebels, which they threw away in their hasty retreat. We have also come into possession of about 40 pieces of cannon, most of which are of the heaviest calibre and the most approved models, and a large quantity of camp equipage.

It is my duty to report the valuable services of Mr. Boutelle, assistant in the Coast Survey, assisting me with his accurate and extensive knowledge of this country.

His services are invaluable to the army as well as to the navy, and I earnestly recommend that important notice be taken of this very able and scientific officer by the War Department.

I am, very respectfully your obdt. servant,
T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier Gen. Commanding.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

After landing and taking possession of the forts, Gen. SHERMAN issued the following proclamation:—

"*To the People of South Carolina:*—

"In obedience to the orders of the President of these United States of Ameriaa, I have landed on your shores with a small force of National troops.

"The dictates of a duty, which, under these circumstances, I owe to a great sovereign State and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come amongst you with no feelings of personal animosity, no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, or interfere with any of your lawful rights, or your social and local institutions, beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to, may render unavoidable.

"Citizens of South Carolina, the civilized world stands appalled at the course you are pursuing—appalled at the crime you are committing against your own mother, the best, the most enlightened, and heretofore, the most prosperous of nations.

"You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your country? You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arsenals and other property belonging to our common country, and within your borders, and with this property you are in arms and urging a ruthless war against your constitutional Government, and thus threatening the existence of a Government which you are bound, by the terms of a solemn compact, to live under and faithfully support. In doing this, you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment that self government is impossible with civilized men.

"Fellow citizens, I implore you to pause and reflect upon the tenor and consequences of your acts. If the awful sacrifices made by the devastation of our property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battle, the mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout our land, are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war, then ponder, I beseech you, upon the ultimate, but not less certain result which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and prosperous State.

"Indeed, can you pursue this fratricidal war and can you imbrue your hands in the loyal blood of your countrymen—your friends—your kinsman—for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the Confederacy of a great people—a Confederacy established by your own hands—in order to set up, were it possible, an independent Government, under which you can never live in peace, prosperity or quietness!

"Carolinians—We have come among you as loyal men, fully impressed with our constitutional obligations to the citizens of your State. These obligations shall be performed as far as in our power. But be not deceived. The obligation of suppressing armed combinations against the constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If, in the performance of this duty, other minor but important obligations should be in any way neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case, because rights dependent on the laws of the State must be necessarily subordinate to the military exigencies created by insurrection and rebellion."

(Signed) "T. W. SHERMAN,"
"HEAD QUARTERS, Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 8, 1861."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Nov. 22, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the presses, types, good will, &c., of the establishment, on *reasonable terms*.

The BEDFORD INQUIRER PRINTING OFFICE is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphans' court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of news type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business.—Apply immediately or before the first of January, next. Nov. 22, 1861.

MASON AND SLIDELL.

The news we publish this week of the arrest, by Com. Wilkes, of the steamer San Jacinto, on his return from the coast of Africa, whilst steaming through the Bahama channel, of the arch rebels and traitors, Mason and Slidell, who were sent by the Jeff. Davis abortion of a government, to England and France, as Ministers, will cause a general rejoicing throughout the loyal parts of the country.—No two men, probably, have done more for the cause of the traitors. It appears that they did not fancy being taken prisoners, and the commander of the English vessel, Trent, opposed giving them up, but the presence of a few United States marines, settled the business. It is not thought that their arrest will cause any difficulty with England, as she has always maintained the doctrine of the right of search, and it is only putting a little of her own medicine to her lips.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The President is engaged upon his message to Congress. With a view to an economical prosecution and early termination of the war, it is understood in the best informed circles that an increase of the volunteer army will be called for. We are now in a position to estimate the strength of the force to be met in the field, and to meet that force effectually we will require a million of men. The rebellion has hitherto been under estimated; now the veil has been removed; our work is presented before us; it is not of small magnitude, but it is not beyond our control. We are more than equal to this duty; our resources in men and means are far more than equal to all that will be required of us.

The next congress will receive from the President a message that will arouse the latent patriotism of our people. The next Congress will be one of the most patriotic that have ever assembled since the days of Washington. Its walls will resound with pure patriotic appeals for our bleeding country. All pusillanimity will be thrust aside, and a bold confidence will be everywhere manifested. The most searching investigations will be made—must be made for the people will demand it—into official incapacity, and wherever a weak or rotten plank is found in the ship of State, it must be removed, and a strong one introduced in its place.

Col. Richard White's regiment left Harrisburg, on Wednesday last. Col. Powers's regiment left on Monday last. Destination South Carolina. In White's regiment are the following Bedford County Companies: Capts. Filler's, Lyons, Geo. S Mullin's, and Madara's. In Powers's regiment is Capt. H. L. Ryce's Company from Bedford.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—We have received a choice lot of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery, from the Central Nurseries, York, Pa., cultivated and for sale by Edward J. Evans & Co. Their selection is among the best in the country and persons will do well to give them a call.

CAPT. D. W. MULLIN'S COMPANY.

On Tuesday last the Company of Capt. D. W. Mullin, passed through Bedford, on their way to Harrisburg. It was composed of as fine looking a body of men as have yet left for the seat of war. Capt. Mullin and Lieut. Conley will make excellent officers. Success to them.

Our friend Scull of the Somerset *Herald and Whig*, drops argument, and resorts to billingsgate. We would advise him the next time he indulges in such warfare to send the object of his abuse a copy of his paper, and not, assassin-like, strike in the dark. "He who fights and runs away may live to fight another day."

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. The title page for 1861 is the handsomest we ever saw. "Peterson" will be greatly improved in 1862. See prospectus in another column.

COURT WEEK.—The present is Court Week, and judging from the number of people in town, it is not a very thronged one.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We call attention to the prospectus of this old end valuable Magazine. Everybody ought to have it. The volume for 1862 will be the best ever put out by Godey.

Capture of the Rebel Ministers, Mason and Slidell.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15, via Baltimore.—The U. S. steamer San Jacinto, has just arrived from the coast of Africa, via the West Indies, where she has been cruising some six weeks.

Old Point was electrified by the tidings that she has now on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who were going abroad as Ministers of the Southern Confederacy to England and France.

They were taken from an English steamer, in the channel of the Bahamas.

The San Jacinto will soon proceed to New York with her distinguished prisoners.

Com. Wilkes reported the news at headquarters in person, and will forward his despatches to Washington to night.

The steamer Belvidere, having been repaired, will leave for Port Royal early to morrow with mails, despatches, &c.

A flag of truce from Norfolk has to day brought down one hundred and fifty refugees.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—We have no details of the arrest of Mason and Slidell. There are many outside rumors, but we believe them to be mere guess work.

An officer of the steamer San Jacinto, came up on the Old Point boat with despatches and hurried off to the Railroad Depot, where he took a special train for Washington.

The fact of their arrest is undoubted, and has created an immense sensation here. The official despatch to the Navy Department will give the particulars.

The name of the British vessel from which the prisoners were taken, cannot be ascertained. Passengers by the old point boat, state that all the private papers, documents and instructions of Slidell and Mason were seized.

The families of the prisoners were allowed to proceed on their voyage. The captain of the British vessel is said to have delivered them up on protest.

[The despatch from Boston, given below, makes it appear that the steamer on which the rebel ministers were taken, was the Fingal. The same despatch destroys the probability of the Norfolk *Day Book's* story about the Fingal's having run the blockade at Savannah, carrying in a cargo of arms and munitions.]

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 16th.—(Special to the New York *Tribune*.)—Mason and Slidell were aboard a British mail steamer.

Commander Wilkes of the San Jacinto, sent aboard and demanded their surrender.

The reply was that there was not force enough to take them.

Com. Wilkes then sent an additional force and put the San Jacinto in a convenient position, whereupon Slidell and Mason were surrendered.

The officers of the English steamer state that they took them aboard, not knowing who they were, their destination or business.

Captain Wilkes is understood to have acted on his own responsibility.

Gen Wool has granted Slidell and Mason permission to send open letters to their friends.

The San Jacinto leaves for New York direct, this evening.

[*Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.*]

THE CASE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THEIR CAPTURE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The city was made joyful to-day by a rumor which gained currency about noon, to the effect that ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of Jeff. Davis to England and France, respectively, had been taken at sea, and were now prisoners on board a United States vessel of war. An hour later, Captain Alfred Taylor, of the navy, arrived by special train from Baltimore, bearing despatches to the Government, from Commodore Wilkes. These official documents, numbering near a dozen, give full particulars of the capture, and are at present in the hands of the Government, to be fully examined before publication. The general facts connected with the arrest are as follows:

Commodore Wilkes, while returning from the coast of Africa in the San Jacinto, stopped at Havannah to take in coal, and while *there*, learned that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were to leave on the 7th, on the British Mail steamer Trent, for England. Capt. Wilkes heard, about the same time, that the Sumter was off Laguayra, and he determined to capture her if possible.

While steaming through the Bahama Channel he encountered the Trent, and brought her to by firing two shots across her bow. Lieut. Fairfax, of the San Jacinto, was immediately sent on board with a boat's crew and marines, and asked of the master of the Trent to see his passenger list. This was denied, and Lieut. Fairfax then stated that his purpose was to take into custody Messrs. Slidell and Mason, whom he knew to be on board, and those who accompanied them. The rebel envoys were soon recognized, and they refused Lieut. Fairfax's demand that they should proceed on board the San Jacinto, and immediately went below to their state-rooms They were followed, and Lieut. Fairfax told them that if they refused to go peaceably he should be compelled to use force. They still refused, when the marines stepping forward and taking them by the shoulder, they made no further opposition;

Messrs Eustis and McFarland, the Secretaries of the rebel envoys, were also arrested:—Slidell and Eustis had their families on board the Trent, and the prospect of a separation occasioned an affecting scene. Commander Wilkes subsequently offered to allow their families to accompany them, but the ladies refused, preferring the voyage to England and a protracted separation from their husbands, rather than the risk of an imprisonment in the North. Slidell's family consisted of his wife, four children and a servant. The baggage of the prisoners was transferred to the San Jacinto, and it is said that it contains important documents, and among them their instructions from Jeff. Davis's Government. Any mail matter which had been intrusted to them had probably been transferred to the English mail.

No opposition was offered by the officers of the Trent to the arrest, other than a verbal protest, though one man who had charge of the mails on board indulged in some gasconade about the outrage committed, and was loud in his assertions that the blockade would be raised within a month after the news reached England.

After their transfer to the San Jacinto, the prisoners united in drawing up a statement of the facts connected with their arrest, which they addressed to Commodore Wilkes, and accompanied it by a request that it be forwarded to the United States Government. It does not materially differ from the narration I have given above. The signatures attached to the document were evidently written while under a feeling of trepidation, and they approximate to the irregularity of that of Stephen Hopkins, of 1776.

Slidell and Mason are well known. Eustis was formerly a member of Congress from Louisiana. He married a daughter of Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker, who, it is said, has betrayed much uneasiness to-day in reference to the arrest. McFarland is a son or nephew of Wm. McFarland, a bank President in Richmond, a strong Union man, and one of the last to succumb to the pressure of the rebellion. He is a bachelor.

On the San Jacinto the prisoners were treated with marked kindness by Commodore Wilkes and his officers. They conversed freely upon various subjects, but politics were not alluded to. When they arrive in New York, they will be transferred to Fort Warren.

On reaching Hampton Roads, Captain Taylor of the United States sloop of war Saratoga was landed at Fortress Monroe to convey despatches to the Government.

Of course everybody is rejoiced that the arch rebels are in custody, but the circumstances connected with their arrest have created some apprehensions of consequences. The right of search has always been asserted by Great Britain, and has been denied by the United States. England and France have not recognized the rebel States as a nation, but have recognized them as belligerents, and the point is now presented of an insurgent claiming to be a diplomatic envoy from a State not yet recognized, arrested while traveling, on a vessel of the nation to whom he is accredited, and taken from it by a vessel of the nation against which he is in rebellion, and which still claims him as its subject. It seems to be conceded that Commodore Wilkes acted in the matter without instructions, and whatever instructions may have been given to the Atlantic fleet to effect their capture in the Theodora, it was hardly contemplated that they should be taken in a British vessel.

In view of the intricate question of international law likely to be raised, there is a casting about for precedents, and in the streets even Grotius, Huffendorf, Vattel, and Wheaton are learnedly appealed to for justification. I am informed that the Secessionists of Baltimore called upon the British Consul to day, and asked what Great Britain would do in the matter, and he expressed the opinion that the act did not interfere with any law of nations; and that, in view of all the facts, probably no notice would be taken of it. Members of the Cabinet think that the case presents an opportunity to test the point whether the British Government will accept its own doctrines when the American Bull goads the British Ox, and the general feeling seems to be, that the most that will be required will be, that the United States Government apologize for the act, which it will do and hold on to the prisoners.

Capt. Taylor reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Cienfuegos the escape of Slidell and Mason was ascertained. Proceeding thence to Havana, it was understood they had taken passage on the 7th inst., on the British mail steamship Trent, plying between Vera Cruz, by way of Havana, and St. Thomas and Southampton. While the San Jacinto was in the narrowest part of the Bahama Channel, about 24 miles to the westward she met the packet, and, as usual in such cases, fired a shot across her bows and brought her to. Two boats were sent to her, under the command of Lieutenant Fairfax, who boarding the packet, arrested Mason and Slidell, who were personally known to him. They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However, they were soon after removed without further trouble, and conveyed to the San Jacinto. Their respective Secretaries, Eustis and McFarland, were also brought on board, and are now on their way to New York.

The packet had no other save her own flag.

The remainder of the passengers, including the ladies connected with the Slidell and Mason party, were not molested, and were therefore left free to pursue their journey.

The official despatches are voluminous, and include several accounts of the capture, together with the protest of Mason and Slidell against being taken from a British ship.

It is said that the State Department received several days ago information from the United States Consul at Havana that Mason and Slidell and their Secretaries were there, and that he was watching an opportunity and devising means to have them arrested. The San Jacinto was returning from the African station, and had been ordered to cruise for the privateer Sumter. Happening to be in the neighborhood of Havana at the nick of time, our Consul conveyed to her commander the information of the sailing of the [illegible]

THE AFFAIR AT GUYANDOTTE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The defeat of the Federal troops at Guyandotte, Va, was accomplished by the trickery of the inhabitants conspiring with a force of Confederates, variously estimated at from five hundred to one thousand men, who concentrated in the country back of the town. These troops prepared, with the assistance of the Confederate inhabitants of Wyandotte, to annihilate the Federal troops stationed at the town, consisting of two hundred and fifty men, of a Virginia regiment and a few of Colonel Zeigler's Virginia cavalry.

It was arranged between the Confederate cavalry and Confederate citizens to massacre our troops in cold blood. Accordingly these Confederate citizens assumed a very friendly manner to our troops last Sunday evening, and invited them to their houses on various pretexts, and all who were off duty accepted the invitation. While being thus entertained the Confederate cavalry dashed into the town.—Signals were displayed from every house where the Federal soldiers were, and into these the Confederates rushed murdering the unarmed soldiers in cold blood.

The Confederate citizens both men and women, rushed to arms and aided the cavalry in the slaughter. The small body of Federalists in the camp prepared as soon as possible for a defence, but they were overpowered, and had to break and retreat. Very few were killed in the engagement with the Confederates, nearly all the killed being murdered in the houses of secessionists. Under these circumstances, when Col Zeigler arrived there and learned the particulars of the affair, he ordered the destruction of the town, when the buildings were immediately fired and the whole town reduced to ashes.

A BUSINESS ADVENTURE.—The Providence *Journal* states that Hon. James F Simmons, of Rhode Island, has purchased a vessel, which has been loaded with a cargo of salt, shoes and various other articles needed at the South. It is designed to exchange her stores with the loyal men of the Southern coast for cotton.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The British brig William R. Kilby has been seized for running the blockade and the Captain committed to Fort Lafayette.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The old Sixty-ninth, Irish Regiment, left here this afternoon on their return to the seat of war.

IT WILL PAY

Any one who has a taste for the beautiful in ART, or the useful in SCIENCE, to send twenty-five cents in stamps to the IRON CITY COLLEGE of Pittsburgh, Pa., now the most distinguished Commercial School in the Union, for specimens of their magnificent Penmanship, the beautiful Engraving of the College Buildings, and their large Catalogue. Try it, and see if it does not pay.

We have at the office of the "Bedford Inquirer" a Warrant for a full course of instruction, at this excellent Institution, which we will sell on reasonable terms.

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

ATTENTION, TEACHERS!

The ere will be a meeting of the teachers of Bedford Township, at the Boydstown school house, on Saturday the 30th day of November, inst., for the purpose of organizing a Township Institute.—Every teacher of the district is expected to be present. Others are invited to attend.

MANY TEACHERS.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE RISING IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Petersburg, Va., papers, of the 14th inst., have been received by fugitives arrived here by the boat from Old Point.

The papers appear to be very much in the dark with regard to the operations of the fleet.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 13.—A despatch from Jonesborough, Tenn., dated to-day, says that the Union men have a camp of 1,000 to 1,300 men at Elizabethtown, near the North Carolina line, and have also another of about 700, near Strawberry Plains. Their forces are increasing at both these places, and they threaten to take possession of the railroad and burn all the bridges. It is also reported, but not confirmed, that they have taken possession of Bristol, Tenn.

FRIGHT AT SAVANNAH.

The panic is so great at Savannah that even the men are running away, and the small ware merchants are packing up their goods to leave, but had been notified by the authorities that they would not be permitted to carry off their goods. The *Republican* is indignant at this cowardly desertion in the time of danger, and urges General Lawton to issue an order preventing any able bodied men under sixty years from leaving.

MISCELLANEOUS SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday contains the following.

MACON, GEORGIA, Nov 14.—The Planters' Convention have adopted a resolution endorsing the defensive action of the Government, and recommending a discriminating duty of 20 per cent. on the productions of the United States. Also that the cotton planters, should the war continue and the present crop remain undisposed of, should not plant next spring beyond the wants of home consumption.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.—A Federal fleet is reported to have passed Fernandina, Fla., yesterday, bound South.

Great activity prevails in strengthening the defences of the city and a general feeling of security prevails.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says that the ship Fingal has arrived at Savannah, with a cargo of war munitions. &c.

The Richmond *Despatch* says. "We have information that the authorities of South Carolina have communicated with the Government upon the subject of hoisting the black flag, to which allusion has been made, since the attack upon the coast of that State. It is believed that General Lee has received orders from the War Department, urging that those captured must be regarded as prisoners of war, which will be disregarded by the authorities of South Carolina, and that the same course will be pursued which Governor Wise adopted at the time of the John Brown raid, saying, 'when we are done with the invaders the Confederate Government can have them."

The rebels assume to make light of the affair at Port Royal, but at the same time betray their apprehensions of the results.

A resident of Norfolk thinks that there are nearly 20,000 rebel troops in and near that city.

The frigate Merrimac has not yet been completed.

THE BATTLE AT PORT ROYAL.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 11th, gives full particulars of the engagement at Hilton Head and Bay Point.

It says: Unfortunately, at an early period in the action, the large 10 inch columbiad in Fort Walker, in consequence of the bad working of the eccentrics, became altogether unmanageable, and could not again be used during the action. The storm of iron hail that came bursting through the air from the fleet, after this accident, was beyond all description. It was more like the noise of winds roaring through the rigging of the vessel in the midst of a tempest.

Providentially, however, up to twelve o'clock M., although there had been marvellously hair breadth escapes, not a man had been killed.—At that hour, however, the enemy had succeeded in entirely enfilading the fort with his fleet, and commenced a tremendous fire in a direct line against the fort which proved very destructive and disastrous.

There were eleven killed and fifteen wounded inside the fort, ten of the former and twelve of the latter being of the German Battalion occupied the inside portion of the fort, against which the fire of the enemy was powerfully directed.

The vessels had all the advantage of fair weather and a smooth sea. The light breeze blowing on shore at the time was also favorable to the fleet, the smoke being driven directly in the faces of the troops in the batteries at Fort Walker. The huge volumes of smoke at times completely concealed the whole of the approaching vessels from the view of those in the fort.

The manœuvring of the vessels was admitted by some of our best naval officers to have been grandly executed. As quickly as our batteries obtained range of the enemy's vessels, so as to bear upon them effectually, they immediately changed their position, and again our artillerists were compelled to get the range only by practice.

PORT ROYAL already has a history full of romance. Here, three hundred years ago, (1562,) the French, under Ribault, endeavored to establish a Colony, who, says Bancroft, "came upon Port Royal entrance, which seemed the outlet of a magnificient river. The greatest ships of France and the argosies of Venice could ride securely in the deep water of the harbor." Twenty-six composed the party which was to keep possession of the continent. Fort Charles, the Carolina, called in honor of Charles IX, of France, gave the the name to the country. The colony perished though the name remained. The present Beaufort was founded in 1700. Hewatt, in his Carolina, printed in 1750, says of Port Royal, "the whole royal navy might ride with safety in Port Royal harbor. Its situation renders it an excellent station for a squadron of ships in [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF the relatives of John Adams, a cooper by trade, who removed from Bedford County to Mercer County, about twenty years ago, will call on the subscribers, they will hear of something to their advantage. S. H. TATE,
Nov. 8, 1861. JOHN MOWER.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of Mr. Joseph H. Riddle, by Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. ANTHONY ZIMMERS to Miss SARAH ANN HONESTINE, both of Bedford County, Pa.

On the 14th inst., in St. Clairsville, by the Rev. J. Zimmerman, Mr. WILLIAM FETTER to Miss HETTY MARGARET CROYLE, both of Bedford County, Pa.

DIED.

On the 13th inst., FRANK, infant son of Hon. Francis and Louisa M. Jordan, aged four months.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

"They love the sea too well, who complain of a fair wind and a desirable tide, and a speedy coming ashore, in that land, where all the inhabitants have everlasting joy upon their heads. He cannot be too early in heaven."—*Rutherford.*

On the 3d of October, ult., in Middle Woodberry Tp., Mr. JOHN STUCKEY, aged 28 years, 4 months and 25 days.

On the 13th inst., in Middle Woodberry Township, JACOB S., son of Jacob and Mary Stuckey, aged 18 years, 4 months and 6 days.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

Anderson James R.	Holt Mariah Mrs.
Burmis Susan Mrs.	McClangan Marion
Burns John Esq.	McAninch G. A.
Berkhammer Sarah Miss	McBride Henry Esq.
Cumfer, Kate Mrs.	McClary Mary A Miss
Corle John A. Esq.	Neal Jackson
Christ Elizabeth Mrs.	Persee Andrew
Evans Nathan Mr.	Readman Joseph
Guy Robert Mr.	Sellen John H.
Frederick Valentine	Stiffler John
Foreman, G. W.	Sherman Samuel
Gaylord Henry M.	Sparks Phebe Mrs.
Howell P. P. Esq.	Sewel Eva
Holderbom Henry	Schrock Edward
Haffer Wm. H.	Steel James
Haley Josiah	Sellers Elizabeth Mrs.
Hite Samuel	Thomas Mary Miss
Heaghlen Laura Mrs	Webb Nathan
Johnson Joseph B.	Wiceskower Wm.
Isensmith Liby Mrs.	Wolford Anna E.
Klahre G. T.	Weaver John A.
Kanus Mary C. Miss	Welsh John
Lyons James (colored)	Webbear John J.
Laman A. J. Esq.	Tobias Molley 3
	Timins Rachel

Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised.

WILLIAM KISER, *P. M.*

Nov. 23, 1861.

Teachers Wanted.

THE Board of School Directors of Monroe Township, will employ seven or eight good, competent teachers. Apply immediately to the subscribers at Clearville.

OLIVER HORTON, *President.*
J. S. MESSERSMITH, *Secty.*

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they set apart

THURSDAY, 28TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: AND for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men, to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders: Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent, unruly rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

L. S. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-sixth.

A. G. CURTIN.

BY THE GOVERNOR: ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1862.
The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stors; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S
IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

OUR RECEIPTS

are such as can be found nowhere else. Cooking in all its variety—Confectionary—the Nursery—the Toilet—the Laundry—the Kitchen. Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it most perfect. This department alone is worth the price of the Book

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year,	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20 00

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.

Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY.
323 Chestnut Street,
Nov, 23, 1861. Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Board of Military Auditors of the County of Bedford, and also to the different collectors of the Townships and Boroughs of said County, that they are required to meet at the public House of Maj. John A. Gump, in Bloody Run, on Wednesday the 1st day of Jan. 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of auditing the Millitary accounts, and where legal exonerations and abatements will be made.

LEMUEL EVANS,
Brig. Gen. 1st Brig. 16th Div. P. M.
Brigadier General's Office, Nov. 22, 1861.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible.

Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c.; also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance.*

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms. They can almost at any time raise the few dollars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save bother to them, and be of immense benefit to us.

Old Quarters taken *at par* on all kinds of accounts.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County, on Saturday the 21st day of December, next, all that lot or parcel of ground, late the property of Joseph Keagy and Barbara, his wife, viz:

17 Acres.

more or less, of limestone land; adjoining lands of G. R. Barndollar, Joseph Basser and others. Said land being all cleared, and having thereon ere cted a story and a half Log Dwelling House, frame stable and saw mill.

There is also a fine bearing young orchard on the place.

Terms.—One third in hand, at the confirmation of the sale, balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgments or Bonds and Mortgage.

JOSEPH M. SHOENFELT,
Guardian of the minor children,
BARBARA KEAGY.
Nov. 23, 1861.

The Magazine for the Times!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved for* 1862. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES

Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862 in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann S. Stephens, Carry Stanly, Charles J. Peterson, and Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year,	5 00
Five Copies, for One Year,	7 50
Eight Copies, for One Year,	10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.
Nov. 23, 1861.

SHRINER'S

MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain.* If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours. after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires- give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence; THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum)	$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

To CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.
Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reame

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs. Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's New Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries,* such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits,* oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco,* congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars,* opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Nov. 8, 1861.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of R. H. Hutchison, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
JNHN W. SCOTT,
Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

P. A. REED.
Nov. 8, 1861.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE, COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.
Aug. 6, 1861.-zz

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of real bargains. The old credit, *never* pay *system* having exploded for the present our terms will be—

CASH OR PRODUCE.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Nov. 8, 1861.

GO AND

C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Law Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of King & Jordan, having been dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm by note, book account or otherwise, are hereby requested to call without delay upon A. King, at Bedford, and make settlement. Attention to this matter may save costs.

A. KING,
Nov. 8, 1861. FR. JORDAN.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

MRS. ANNIE D. SHUCK, MRS. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
MRS. MARY ELSERODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.
Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.-zz

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities.* Also Liver Derangments or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough. Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing and trading under the name and title of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will call on J. M. Shoemaker who is authorized to settle the books and notes of said firm. All accounts not settled by the 1st of December, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. M. SHOEMAMER, & CO.
Bedford, Oct. 11, 1861.

A CARD.

The subscriber having purchased, the goods of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and in addition having received a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

he will sell strictly for cash or produce or on four months credit to good and punctual customers, at the old stand of J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Call, see and examine for yourselves at Anderson's Row.

Oct. 18, 1861. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

LADIES READ THIS.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just returned from the city with a new stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Plumes, Flounces, Rushes, Taps, Laces, &c.

Velvets of all colors, and velvet ribbons of all widths, corded silks and silks of every variety.—Ladies dress caps, black and white, also zephyrs and shetland wool of all shades, sewing silk of all colors, cheap for cash.

Ladies call and examine for yourselves, Store East Pitt St., opposite Mr. R. Fyan's.
Oct. 18, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Elias Deli, Executor of John Snowberger, dec'd, to sell or mortgage the Real Estate of said dec'd. to pay debts, the undersigned, appointed to take the testimony and report the facts, will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on the 11th day of November, 1861. at 1 o'clock.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Oct. 18, 1861. Auditor.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. SCOTT,
JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
Nov 1, 1861. Admrs.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Sept. 28, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row
June 29, 1860.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S
ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No 409 BROAWAY, N. York.
G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors
N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.
For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.
☞ AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. ☜
June 28, 1861.

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.–tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 21, 1858.

John Major,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTIST.

C. M. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one tooth entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, dec'd, died, seized of the following Real Estate to wit:

One tract of land, being the mansion place, containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, situate in Monroe Township, and County of Bedford, aforesaid leaving issue, ten heirs, or the children of heirs, to wit: Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died and afterwards was married with John Hall, and is now dead, leaving issue seven children, viz: Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah, Barbara, Abraham, and Nicholas Garlick, Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residing in Bedford County, except Daniel Garlick, whose residence is unknown, Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James G. McFarland, dec'd, John Sleighter, Daniel Sleighter, Louisa Anna, intermarried with Barclay Marcley, Matilda, intermarried with Sol. Feight, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick, and is now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick. Jos. Slighter, all residing in Bedford County and William Sleighter, residing in Blair County, California.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of October, 1861, when and where all parties may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 4, 1861.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All delinquent subscribers to the Captal Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified, that they will be released from the payment of the 12 per centum interest chargeable under the charter of the Company, by making pay of the money due from them within thirty days from the 10th day of October, 1861; or by giving their notes payable with interest from date,

By order of the board, J. P. REED. Treasurer.

Oct. 11th, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed to distribute the money arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Wm. May, hereby gives notice, that, he will for that purpose, meet the parties interested, at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday the 9th day of November, next, when and where all may attend.

JOHN MOWER, Auditor.

Oct. 25, 1861.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend applying to the Orphans' Court, at next November term, for a discharge as administrator of the estate of Allen Conley, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

Oct. 25, 1861.–* URIAH CONLEY.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, next, at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

The account of Daniel Young, Administrator of the estate of William Young, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd.

The account of David Miller, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Melchoir Fisher, late of Harrison Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Fisher, Guardian of Amanda Hammer, now Amanda Sleek, minor child of John Hammer, dec'd.

The account of Martin Boor, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Boor, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd.

The account of William Keefe, Administrator, with the will annexed, of John Keefe, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 2d day of Sept. A. D., 1861, before the judges of the said Court—

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Eliza Colvin, late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased, to wit: Jane Schell, deceased, leaving issue, Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Martin and Edward Schell, the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian Robert M. Taylor, Esq., James resides in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte and Martin, reside in Ohio, and the others in Bedford County, Charlotte, intermarried with Martin Reiley, Eliza, intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., William, George M., Charles W., Margaret, intermarried with John M. Robison Reuben and John E., all residing in Bedford County, to be and appear, at an Orphans' Court, to eb held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the third Monday, 18th day of November, next, to except or refuse to take the real estate, of said Eliza Colvin, dec'd, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised, in persuance of a writ of Partion or Valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, for that purpose directed or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 18th day of Sept., A. D., 1861.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Attest.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

OATS WANTED.

5,000 BUSHELS OF OATS wanted immediately, for which the CASH will be paid upon its delivery at Camp Thomas, Cumberland, M. D

H. K. BUTLER,

Quarter Master 2nd Potomac Reg. Home Brig.

Oct. 18, 1861.

Old Postage Stamps.

OLD postage stamps and envelopes, will be exchanged for new ones, at the Bloody Run Post Office, for six days from the date of this notice. After that time all letters with the old stamps upon them will be sent to the dead letter office.

ELI B. RAMSEY, P. M. Bloody Run.

Oct. 18, 1861.–*

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife, Rebecca, has left my bed and board without any just cause. I therefore warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

DAVID L. SUTERS.

Oct. 11, 1861

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, dec'd, by virtue of the power given to them by said will, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on

THURSDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER A. D., 1861, at the late residence of said deceased, in said Township, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A tract of land situate in said Township of South Woodberry, containing about

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ACRES,

being the mansion property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of David L. Replogle, Christian Koehendarfer and David Brumbaugh, with about 125 acres cleared and under fence. The improvements are a good Log Framed House, two stories high, with a frame kitchen attached, a large frame barn, a large wagon shed, a stone spring house, a frame blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, a smoke house, dry house, carriage shed and an orchard of very choice fruit. There are also upon the property a good stone tenant house and stable. It is one of the best and most completely improved farms in Morrison's Cove. The land is limestone and is in a high state of cultivation and is well watered having at least seven never failing springs upon it, and altogether the property is one of the most excellent and desirable in this section of the state.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, situate in said Township, containing about forty four acres, adjoining lands of David O. Hoover, David Stuckey and others. This tract will be divided and offered in three pieces, or together to suit purchasers.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. Drafts of the lands will be exhibited, and the terms of sale made known on day of sale.

DAVID L. REPLOGLE,
JOHN L. REPLOGLE,
Executors of the last will, &c.,
of Richard Replogle, dec'd.

Oct. 25, 1861.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, about the 1st June, last, thirteen head of Sheep, all white, one with a bell on, several with horns—a piece out of the ear of each—no other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Oct. 25, 1861. SAMUEL CLARK.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd. all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.

Oct. 25, 1861.–*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matter of the citation to Jacob Biddle, Trustee of Peter Biddle, to file an account of his trust. The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to take the evidence, find the facts, and report the same to the aforesaid Court, will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where, all parties interested are notified to attend

JOHN PALMER, Auditor.

Oct. 25, 1861.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of Wm. Trout, committee of Nicholas Boor, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County, for confirmation, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, next.

S. H. TATE, Prothy.

Prothy's Office, Oct. 25, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 16th day of November 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 84 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house with kitchen attached, small spring house and stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Leonard May, John Meizgar and others, situated part in Juniata and part in Harrison Townships, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Conrad G. Stube.

ALSO,

The undivided two thirds parts of one lot of ground fronting on Pitt Street, in Bedford Borough, and extending back about 240 feet to the Raystown branch of the Juniatta River, and numbered in the general plan of said Borough, No. 195, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, and frame carpenter shop, adjoining lot of Andrew Middleton on the east, and lot of Eli Rouse on the west, situate in Bedford Borough, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Martin E. Bartgis.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 105 acres, more or less, about 5 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Simon Ritchey, Adam Hinish and others, situate in East Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of David Ritchey.

ALSO,

All Defft., Wm. Figard, his right, title and interest, in and to one tract of coal land containing 60 acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and log stable there on erected, adjoining lands of Wood, Devereux & Co., John L Lane's heirs and others, situated in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Wm. Figard.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 300 acres, more or less, 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Boor, Moses Dicken, Jonathan Hendrickson and others.

ALSO, one tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining the above described tract, Jacob Boor, Jonathan Hendrickson and others.

ALSO, one other tract of land containing 76 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Oliver Henprixson, widow Brant and others, and all situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Smouse.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 76 acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story rough cast dwelling house, spring house, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of James O'Neal, Elias Clarke and others, situate in West Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Christian Stoner.

ALSO,

One tract of mountain land containing 250 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Rollins, John Cessna, Esq., and others, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Robert Somerville.

ALSO,

By virtue of a special writ of Execution, upon a judgment, in an action of ejectment, the following described real estate, to wit: Two lots of ground, situate in the town of Woodberry, in said County of Bedford; being lots numbered "seven" and "eight" in the plan of said town, bounded on the north by lots of John Diltz, on the south, by lot of Br. Samuel Smith, and on the east, by main street, with a two story stone dwelling house, frame shop, bank barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of John and Patrick Burns.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT down for trial at November Term, 3rd Monday, 18th day, 1861.

Henry Smith et al	vs.	Reuben Smith
Catharine Fickes	"	P. W. Lawrence et al
H. Fluck's Exo'rs	"	Christ. Bowser
Caldwell, English & Co.	"	John Cessna Esq
" " "	"	O. E. Shannon Esq
J. C. M'Lanahan et al use	"	A. J. Snively Esq
B. Boyd et al	"	Joseph Sellers
Artemas Bennett	"	Wm. Oss et al
John Tredwell	"	Joseph Holler
Elizabeth Donaldson	"	Hezekiah Chaney
Catharine Tricker	"	George Tricker
Sem. & Bed. T. R. Co.	"	Davis & Bowles
George Cartwright	"	John Cessna, Esq
Francis D. Saupp	"	Fletcher & Bannon
Sewell Stewart	"	Patrick Burns
D. Washabaugh	"	W Anderson's A'r et al
Daniel L. Martin	"	John Benser
Charles W. Colvin	"	Wm. P. Schell, et al
Adam Croyle	"	George Beegle
Catharine Beals use	"	Val. B. Wertz
Jacob Keely	"	David Patterson
Collins, Dull & Co	"	E. L. Anderson Esq
" " "	"	John Cessna Esq
" " "	"	Nicholas Lyons.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Proth'ys Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for November Term, 3d Monday, 18th day, 1861.

John Smith, Esq., Thaddeus Hoenstine, Anthony Zimmers, Jos. Dull, Esq., John Feighter, Michael Naugle, Henry Guyer, Benj. Valentine, Robert Steckman, Asa Silvers, Tobias Snider, Joseph Mitchell, David Fluck, Henry Mower, Jr., Daniel Fletcher, John J. Potter, Wm. Lysinger, William T. Chapman, Esq., John Ford, Hiram Davis, Amariah Wilson, Michael Hartman, Wm. Rock, Jr., Hezekiah Baskman.

List of Petit Jurors, drawn for November Term, 3d Monday 18th day, 1861.

Daniel May, David Shank, Jeremiah Mentzer, Wm. Kiser, Jacob Harshberger, John Byers, Jr., John Bauman, George Diehl, Peter M. Barten, Bazel Browning, John Shafer, Joseph Snowden, George Blymire, Jacob H. Buan, Abraham M. Piper, David Miller, Esq., Jacob Carshman, Samuel Nicodemus, Thomas Grove, Thomas W. Horton, Esq., Jacob Smith, Michael Shafer, Wm. Leary, Jackson Morgart, Daniel Imler, Hugh Wilson, James C. Devore, Samuel Mixel, Samuel Carpenter, Joseph W. Tomlinson, Henry Yont, John B. Fluck, Esq., Peter Hull, Philip Felton, James J. McIlhaney; George Glossen, John Cypher, Moses McIlvaine.

Oct. 25, 1861.

COURT PROCLMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 18th day of Nov. next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shal be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

Iron City College

$65.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Log Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*. O. E. SHANNON.

Sept. 13, 1861.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, FILBERTS, &c., RASBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, of Choicest Kinds.

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy

EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES

for street planting and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs.

ROSES of chioce varities, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thirifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

Sept. 20, 1861.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM. Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Oct. 17th Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, morai, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable for winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

DWARF pear trees, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sel cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.–z

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

To the People of Bedford

AND

ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at Bedford Nursery, offers for sale at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, quince and dwarf pear trees of finest kinds, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, including Brinckle's Orange, Goosberries that will not mildew, cherry and dutch Currents, Strawberries, finest varieties, Grape roots of choicest kinds, Rhubarb and Asparagus, also Evergreen Vines and Creepers, Roses, fifty varieties of perpetual bloomers of all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold for cash much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injuring them very much by exposure. The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate, and can be had fresh from the soil.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherswise. For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Penn'a.

WANTED.

AN experienced workman will be given liberal wages and constant employment, in a wolen manufactory, if application be made immediately. One acquainted with all branches of the business is desired. A married man with a small family will be prefered. All letters, inquiring for further particulars, will receive prompt attention.

Address the subscriber at Bedford; Pa.

JOHN LUTZ.

Oct. 4, 1861–c

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by

March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry s

Dec. 21, 1860.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND

SILVER-PLATED-WARE

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP,

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.

June 21, 1861.–tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. or sale at this office.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.